

**Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben**



# **Annual report for the year 2014**

**The 20<sup>th</sup> International seminar for  
The Icelandic Sheepdog  
Iceland 23<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> October 2015**



## Club information

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### Board members

Chairman: Ingbritt Sannel

Vice Chairman: Elisabeth Idefelt

Treasurer: Tomas Agdahl

Secretary: Ulrika Bjursten-Gunnarsson until May 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Committee member: May Britt Sannerholt, Johanna Beijer, Nina Hellström and Mi Lilja

1. Substitute: Marie Lindström

2. Substitute: Tomas Agdahl

### Commitees

**Breeding responsible:** May Britt Sannerholt, e-mail: [avel@islandshunden.se](mailto:avel@islandshunden.se)

**Editor for the club magazine:** Ingbritt Sannel/Johanna Beijer

**Herding responsible:** Marie Lindström

**Agility, obedience and rally responsible:** Elisabeth Idefelt

**Show Committee responsible:** Ingbritt Sannel

### Club members

	2014 31 <sup>th</sup> December	2013 31 <sup>th</sup> December	2012 31 <sup>th</sup> December	2011 31 <sup>th</sup> December	2010 31 <sup>th</sup> December
<b>Members</b>	240	269	262	304	382
<b>New members this year</b>					

### Others

**Official address:**

SIF, c/o Ingbritt Sannel, Vintervägen 9, 61174 TYSTBERGA

### Summary

*67 dogs registered 2014*

*Average litter size = 4,4*

*Average inbreeding = 2 %*

*Average generation interval = 5,1 years*

*Utilized effective populations size (Ne) = 251, Available (Ne) = 90*

*Mating types = 372 litters less related than cousins*

Sixty five (67) dogs were registered by Svenska Kennelklubben (SKK) last year. Last year's result was low and we need the figures to be around 100 registered dogs per year to be sure to keep the genetic variation and to have a number of dogs to choose new breeding individuals from. Among the total number of registered dogs 2014 there were 65 Swedish born puppies out of 14 litters. The other two (2) dogs were imports from Iceland and Denmark.

Among the dogs used in breeding 2014 were 14 males and 14 females. Every one of them was between 2 years of age or more.

The average litter size was 4,4 puppies/litter which we are quite satisfied with. Year 2007 we had a result of 5 puppies/litter. A result that we only have reached once. Knowing that 5 puppies/litter is possible to reach, it is our goal to reach that level again.

The average inbreeding calculated on five generation is as low as 2 %. This result is below SIFK's recommendation which is 2,5 %.

The effective population size for the period 2010-2014 is: The utilized Ne = 251 and the available Ne = 90 animals. Together with an average generation interval of 5,1 years we are very satisfied with the result of the breeders work. It is a very positive result but.... The use of new blood is still essential in practical breeding as well as international exchanges of dogs.

### Health

The Icelandic Sheepdog is a very healthy breed. As far as we know from official results and from SIFKs' members there are no signals telling us about diseases to be aware of. The kind of diseases that shows up in the breed is what is normal in a dog breed as well as in a population of humans.

SIFK will still keep an eye on the HD situation together with the results from eye examinations and of course we follow what happens in the other countries as well.

**SIFK's main goal is to keep the genetic variation wide. The effect of a wide genetic variation is to keep the risk for serious diseases to be spread in the whole population low and hopefully we still will be able to look up on the breed from a healthy point of view also in the future.**

### Mentality

There are 122 dogs between 12 – 24 months of age with a complete score sheet from mental description.

In average the intensity scale shows that the dogs do not play but show interest.

They show less activity in all kinds of play.

The intensity scale for curiosity/fearlessness shows that dogs in average walk up to the unknown thing/functionary when their owner stands beside.

The intensity scale for sociability shows that dogs in average accept contact and walk away without engagement with an unknown person.

The intensity scale for aggressiveness shows that dogs in average do not show any aggressively or maybe one or two aggressive threats in the beginning.

### Litters

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Litters	14	18	17	19	24
Puppies registrated	67	95	53	87	123
Average size of litters	4,4	4,5	3,2	4,3	4,8
Average inbreeding %	2,0	1,7	1,3	1,5	2,1

### Imports

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Iceland	1	6	1	3	2
Norway			1		4
Denmark	1			2	1

### Estimated number of Icelandic sheepdogs in your country

	2014
	1300

**Further comments:**

During the last five years it is most common to import dogs from Iceland. Followed by Norway and Denmark.

### Stud dogs

Who have reached – or are close – to the “ISIC breeding limit”

<b>Males</b>					
Reg nr.	Name of the dog	Year of birth	No. of Litters	No. of Puppies	No of grandchildren
S38696/99	Icetops Keipur	1999	9	45	137
S54928/94	Yrar-Garpur	1994	9	34	108
S29301/2001	Gunnar Fra Gull Lyklinum	2001	4	12	84
S37675/2000	Pretty-Prud's Keli	2000	5	19	84
S34927/91	Iskristallen Spoi	1991	8	28	76
DK07814/93	Skovridergaarden Landi	1993	6	21	65
S57106/91	Prickur	1991	4	14	59

<b>Females</b>					
Reg nr.	Name of the dog	Year of birth	No. of Litters	No. of Puppies	No of grandchildren
S10371/96	Ullälvas Tibra	1995	4	20	104
S50825/2000	Bjartmars Sunna	2000	2	10	77
S19115/2003	Wadsteinas Rita	2003	4	17	62
S44533/94	Pretty-Prud's Ekkja	1994	4	12	58
S25345/94	Ullälvas Sota	1994	4	15	56
S39207/94	Heartseeker's Björk	1994	2	7	56

#### Further comments:

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben (SIFK) breeding limit is five (5) litters or 25 puppies. For grandchildren the breed limit is about the double numbers of puppies. For the Icelandic sheepdog population in Sweden it should be around 50 grandchildren.

### Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
A	14	10	10	15	15
B	9	8	10	7	7
A+B	23	18	20	22	22
C	5	15	7	7	2
D	3	3	2	3	6
E			1	3	
C+D+E	8	18	10	13	8
In total	31	36	30	35	30

#### Further comments:

Method – FCI's (Fédération Internationale Cynologique) rules for x-ray.

The figures show the result of the total number of dogs which are x-rayed year by year. The average age of a dog when owners X-ray their Icelandic sheepdogs in Sweden is about 21 – 25 months of age.

The numbers of dogs with D and E hips are quite constant. In the period of the last five years it has been between 3 – 6 dogs/year. We had an increase in 2010 with 6 dogs with remark D and there were 3 dogs with remark D and 3 dogs with remark E year 2011.

SIFK's recommendation is that the hip dysplasia situation should be known for dogs used in breeding. There are two reasons for that. One is to statistically certain the results and the second is that Svenska Kennelklubbens (SKK) breeding policy says: "It could never be recommended to mate two serious (D and E) dysplasi.

### Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Level 0	6	5	3	8	8
Level 1	1	1			
Level 2					
Level 3	1				
In total	8	6	3	8	8

#### Further comments:

It is not very common to X-ray elbows in our breed. Therefore there are not many ED results in the Swedish Icelandic Sheepdog population. During the years 1990 – 2013 the total number of X-ray dogs is 147. Only eight of them have got remarks; six dogs have got level 1, one has got level 2 and one has level 3.

### Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Level 0	1				

## Statistics overview and comments, health

Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					
In total					

### Further comments:

The total numbers of x-rayed dogs is very few. Only five dogs are diagnosed and all are free. The first Icelandic Sheepdog which was diagnosed was registered 2002 and number two was registered 2005.

## Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Unaffected signifies (free)	19	29	29	32	34
Hereditary Cataract			1		
Cornea Distrophe				1	
Distichiatis					
Others (see below)	1			2	1
In total	20	29	30	35	35

### Other hereditary eye diseases:

**Cataract in the hinder area of the central lens**

**Cataract others.**

**Retinopati, not hereditary.**

### Further comments:

About 25% of all registered dogs since 1990 have done an eye examination.

One dog got the remark, hereditary cataract in 2012. The dog is born in Norway

Two dogs registered 2011, one 2010 and one 2009 have got the remark (cataract in the hinder central lens). The total number of dogs with remarks is listed in appendix.

We need more dogs to be eye examine though the results do not show any health problem. The numbers of dogs yearly examined are too few to guarantee a healthy situation in the breed.

SIFK's recommendation is that all dogs used in breeding should be eye examine before mating.

## Health, optional testing

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
BEAR					

## Statistics overview and comments, health

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<b>(Hearingdiseases)</b>					
<b>Heart diseases</b>					
<b>Kidney diseases</b>					

**Further comments:**

There aren't any official results recognized by the Swedish Kennel Club for the breed.



## Mentality descriptions

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Descripted dogs MH</b>	5	9	9	13	3
<b>Descripted dogs BPH</b>	14 (2)	7	2		
<b>In total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

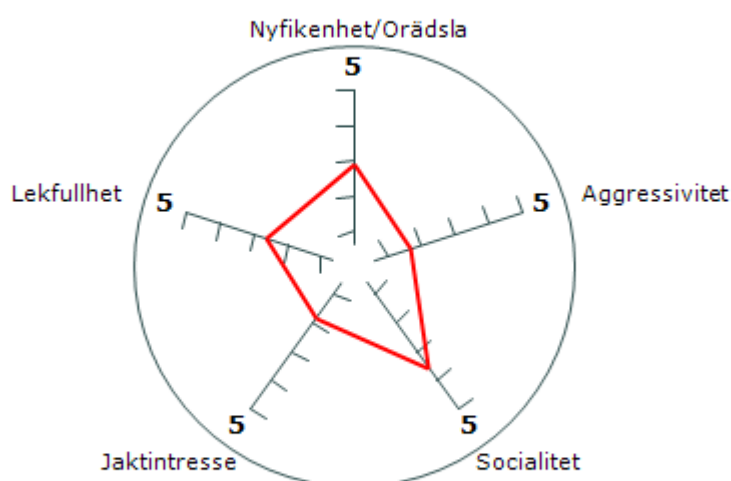
### Further comments:

The total numbers of Icelandic Sheepdogs which have taken part in Mentalbeskrivning Hund (MH) with a complete score sheet is by the end of 2014 are 113 dogs. Last year 2013, five (5) dogs participated and all fulfill the description.

The Swedish Kennel Club open up for all breeds to take part in the new behavior and personality description in dogs, in Swedish called Beteende och Personlighetsbeskrivning Hund (BPH) in 2012. Two Icelandic Sheepdogs took part in the description with a complete score sheet the first year and 7 dogs with a complete score sheet 2013. Last year 14 dogs took part and 12 dogs got a complete score sheet. The other two were stopped by their owner.

If we see to the group of dogs between 12 – 24 months with a complete score sheet at MH, the total numbers of dogs is 122. The average figures for these dogs are shown in an intensity scale above.

## Egenskapsvärden



— Medelvärde (ras, 122 st, 12-24 månader)

The average figures for these dogs on the intensity scale 1 - 5 are:

Deskription	Average
Curiosity /fearlessness (Nyfikenhet/Orädsla)	2,9
Aggressiveness (Aggressivitet)	1,7
Sociability (Socialitet)	3,6
Chase- proneness (Jaktintresse)	1,8
Playfulness (Lekfullhet)	2,6

**The average figures means:**

With an average of **2,9 for curiosity/fearlessness** means that dogs in average walk up to the unknown thing/functionary when their owner stands beside.

With an average of **1,7 for aggressiveness** means that dogs in average do not show any aggressively or one or two aggressive threats in the beginning.

With an average of **3,6 for sociability** means that dogs in average accept contact and walk away without engagement with an unknown person.

With an average of **1,8 for chase-proneness** means that dogs in average do not start or they start but stopped.

With an average of **2,6 for playfulness** means that dogs in average do not play but shows interest.

### Working abilities (herding) descriptions

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Descripted dogs</b>	19	0	12	19	17
<b>In total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>

**Further comments:**

There were three opportunities to describe herding abilities last year. First at Stöde close to Sundsvall 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of May where 10 dogs took part. The second description was arranged at Ormö 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of July. Five dogs took part in the description. The last one was at Härkeberga 18<sup>th</sup> of October where 4 dogs took part.

The formula for the herding description we used last year is the formula that Cecilia Persson suggested for ISIC during the seminar in Norway 2012.

### Shows

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Number of shows</b>	1	1	1		1
<b>Number of dogs</b>	51	64	64		32
<b>In total (dogs)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>32</b>

### Further comments:

Svenska Isländsk Fårhund Klubben's yearly club show were held in Norrtälje. Hans-Åke Sperne judged 51 dogs in the official show and 10 dogs who only got a description without taking part in the show.

### Events

This past year we have worked hard to keep members in the club and to attract new members as well. Hopefully we now have a positive trend. We work according to the plan we present every year at the general assembly.

Inspired by what we have seen in Denmark and Norway we decided year to make our special show part of a three day event. The first weekend in August we had some great days together. For the first time ever we could offer herding, both as something to test and as a possibility to become Club Champion in herding, there were five dogs that took part in the competition and all of them did quite well. The second day we had the special club show with judge Hans-Åke Sperne. He picked Vestanvindur Atli as BOB and Stefsstells Paradis as BOS. In the evening we had a meal together and a lecture with Hans-Åke. The last day we were able to have club championships in both Agility and Rally obedience. We are quite pleased with our weekend and will try to keep this way of organizing our yearly show and develop it further.

We were active at Stockholm dog show in December, having an information stall and taking part in the breed parade where we won fourth prize!

We encourage members to invite to meetings locally. This has been a great success and is something we will continue to develop to engage more members?

### Effective population size

*Goals/Other Comments e.g. Lathunden; PerErik Sundgren*

**Recommended effective population size/breeding base is > (more than) 100 and not < (less than) 50.**

An effective population size of about 150 – 200 is large enough to stop heavy losses of genetic variation.

**Utilized Breeding Base** shows how the dogs actually have been used in breeding.

**Available Breeding Base** tells us what is possible to reach with a different way to use the dogs in breeding and with the same dogs available in the same period.

The calculated effective population size has more opportunities (Available). The figure of available breeding base = 63 dogs tells us what is possible to reach.

With the figure (Utilized breeding base = 500) it does not say anything about the number of breeding animals actually used in breeding. It tells only that the increase of inbreeding in the entire population in Sweden was less than in a randomly mating idealized population of 500 individuals equally distributed on two sexes.

High values for  $N_e$  can sometimes show up in small populations. It happens when the progenies' inbreeding is slightly higher or maybe lower than their parents' generation.

**The efficient population size in Sweden has slowly become better but it is still below the recommended level.**

## Statistics overview and comments, shows, descriptions and events

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Utilized and available effective populations size of the Swedish population 1998 – 2012  
(Ne = effective populations size or breeding base)

Period	Tot.no. of litters	Tot.no. of dogs	No. of litters determine	No. of dogs determine	Utilized (Ne)	Available (Ne)	Inbreeding %
2010-2014	134	448	118	428	251	90	1,7
2005-2009	164	559	150	541	500	70	1,8
2000-2004	241	891	229	874	37	133	3,9

### Mating types

Mating types (2005-2014)	1	2	3	4
No. Of litters	372	71	36	6
Inbreeding %	1,9	8,7	15,9	29,5
Average littersize	4,1	4,2	3,9	4,2

**Type I** = parents less related than cousins (Fx <6,25%)

**Type II** = parents related as cousins but less than half sibs (Fx = 6,25 – 12,24%)

**Type III** = parents related as half sibs but less than full sibs (Fx = 12,5 – 24,99%)

**Type IV** = parents are related as full sib or parents to progeny (Fx >= 25%)

### Further comments:

Mating types include all Swedish registered second and third litter in the database (LatHunden).

The average value calculated on less than 30 litters couldn't not be looked up on as representative for the breed and isn't show a reliable picture of the connection between inbreeding and fertility.

A scientific study shows that parents closer related than 12,5% results in a higher risk of different inbreeding problems in the offspring.

### Generation interval

Dr. Per-Erik Sundgren says "Change in genetic, and thus loss of genetic variation, can only take place between successive generations. Thus the rate of change over time is dependent on the generation interval, the number of years between the first litter of the parents and the average age of their progenies when they produce their first litters."

Calculated on a ten years period (2004 – 2013) the average generation interval was:

## Statistics overview and comments, shows, descriptions and events

Father to sons = 1929 days = 5,3 years  
Father to daughters = 1627 days = 4,5 years  
Mother to sons = 1937 days = 5,3 years  
Mother to daughters = 1958 days = 5,4 years

**The total average generation interval for parents to progenies** for the period is = 1863 days = **5,1 years** The recommended average generation interval is 5 years.

It is recommended that the average generation interval is a subject to keep an eye on because too strong selection and rapid generation turnover may cause a serious threat to the health and viability of the breed.

### Parents age when they debut in breeding

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2014**.

	0 - 6 Months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
Father	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	7
Total	0	0	0	0	8	3	2	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2013**.

	0 - 6 Months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Father	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
Total	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2012**.

	0 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 år years	Total
Mother	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
Father	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	7
Total	0	0	1	0	5	7	2	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2011**.

	0 - 6 years	7 - 12 years	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	13
Father	0	0	1	0	4	6	1	12
Total	0	0	1	0	11	12	1	

Parents age when they got their first litter. Litters born **2010**.

	0 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	13 - 18 months	19 - 24 months	2 - 3 year	4 - 6 years	<7 years	Total
Mother	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	14
Father	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	8
Total	0	0	1	1	10	9	1	

### Further comments:

The total numbers of dogs used in breeding last year were 28 dogs. Thirteen (13) of them did their debut in breeding.

During the last five years there have been four (4) dogs used in breeding which have been less than 24 months old.

The ISIC and SIFK reckomentation is that dogs (males and females) are avoing from breeding before the age of 24 months.

### Males and females used in breeding

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Litters	22	25	24	23	23	17	24	19	17	18	14
Females	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	14
Males	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	14

During the years more females than males have been used in breeding. The years 2005, 2007 and 2008 we reach the goal of keeping at least 20 males in breeding.

This is an important goal to reach and it is really something we have to be aware of in the future.

Over a period of 10 years (2005-2014) 34 males and 57 females have been used for breeding.

### Increase of genetic variation

It is necessary to increase genetic variation in the breed. The effect of keeping genetic variation wide is to keep the risk for serious diseases to be spread in the whole population low. If a hereditary disease should show up it is important to use individuals which is low related to each other and hopefully lacks the defect gene.

For that purpose we need to use as many dogs as possible in breeding and at least have as many males as females in breeding at the same time. To lower the risk from lost of genes should at least twenty males and 3-5 females per male be used in breeding at the same

## Appendix

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### Litters

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Litters</b>	17	18	24	19	20	22	25	24	23	23	17	24	19	17	18	14
<b>Puppies</b>	69	70	97	104	77	94(3)	91(5)	119(4)	113(5)	120(7)	69(6)	123(7)	87(5)	53(2)	95(6)	67(2)
<b>Average size of litters</b>	3,9	3,8	4	4,3	4	4,1	4,3	3,9	5	4,5	4	4,8	4,3	3,2	4,5	4,4
<b>Average inbreeding %</b>	5,1	2,7	3,2	3,7	4,3	5,4	2,7	1,2	1,7	2,3	1,6	2,1	1,5	1,3	1,7	2

### Imports

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Iceland</b>				2			3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	6	1
Norway				3	3	1		2	2	4	1	4		1		
Denmark						1	2					1	2			1
<b>Finland</b>						1					2					
<b>Germany</b>											1					

## Appendix

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### Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A		20	13	13	18	31	20	11	23	15	31	15	15	10	10	14
B		6	8	7	15	16	5	11	19	7	16	7	7	10	8	9
A+B	33	26	21	20	33	47	25	22	42	22	47	22	22	20	18	23
C	5	5	5	8	9	4	6	12	13	7	13	2	7	7	15	5
D		3		4	3	2	4	3	5	1	2	6	3	2	3	3
E		2		2		1					1		3	1		
C+D+E	5	10	5	14	12	7	10	15	18	8	16	8	13	10	18	8
In total	38	36	26	34	45	54	35	37	60	30	63	30	35	30	36	31

### Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Level 0	4	4	2	4	10	17	5	8	11	6	15	8	8	3	5	6
Level 1											1				1	1
Level 2											1					
Level 3																1
In total	4	4	2	4	10	17	5	8	11	6	17	8	8	3	6	8



## Appendix

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### Patella luxation:

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Level 0				1			1	1								1
Level 1																
Level 2																
Level 3																
In total				1			1	1								1

### Eye examinations

Total number of x-rayed dogs	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unaffected signified (free)	19	11	10	26	34	28	20	24	41	21	47	34	29	29	29	19
Hereditary Cataract			1						1					1		
Cornea Distrophe													1			
Distichiatis																
Others				1	2	1	2	1	1		1	1	2			1
In total	19	11	11	27	36	29	22	25	43	21	48	35	32	30	29	20

## Appendix

### Eye results

#### Dog with total cataract

<u>Regnr</u>	<u>Hundnamn</u>	<u>Kön</u>	<u>Fader</u>	<u>Moder</u>
S14555/2000	Ullälvas Soti	H	Myrkvi	Ullälvas Sunna
S15030/93	Bessi	H	Tofta-Njall	Iskristallens Loa

#### Dogs with cataract in the hinder central lens

<u>Regnr</u>	<u>Hundnamn</u>	<u>Kön</u>	<u>Fader</u>	<u>Moder</u>
S19112/2003	Wadsteinas Rammi	H	Fjalla-Freki	Ullälvas Tibra
S30093/2009	Isboda Gisli	H	Drengur	Isboda Hilda
S57090/2008	Meester Ridge Arris	H	Drengur	Meester Ridge Huita
S37473/2009	Ice tops Teitur	H	Ice tops Drengur	Naerleiken's Keila

#### Dogs with other cataracts

<u>Regnr</u>	<u>Hundnamn</u>	<u>Kön</u>	<u>Fader</u>	<u>Moder</u>
S41351/2005	Isboda Blossi	T	Ullälvas Smari	Wadsteinas Trissa Litbrá
S63756/92	Gydjans Freyja Fra Folkvangr	T	Slettvola's Tajo	Gydjans I. Urdur
S51617/95	Gydjans Spori	H	Iskristallens Spoi	Gydjans Freyja Fra Folkvangr
S10370/96	Ullälvas Titla	T	Timi	Ullälvas Tinna

### Imports

#### Year: 2014

Male:

SE13474/2014 Toftedal Depill

Father: IS12571/08 Arnarstada Kiljan

Mother: DK12966/10 Alda

Country

Date of birth

Denmark

20-07-2013

SE54262/2014 Stefsstells Solon

Father: IS09753/06 Leiru Sámur

Mother: IS12443/08 Stefsstells Salka Spesia

Iceland

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